# CANTILE PALACES.

The Act vity of Building—\$8,000,000
Expended in Fine Structures—Bold
Movements to Remove Centres of Trade-Od Sites Regenerated-Iron in the New Era of Architecture-Mansard Roofs—Lofty Ceil-ings—Union Square the Fu-ture 'Palais Royal."

Building has been unusually active during the past summer and up to the present time. The old sites in the lower part of the city have been cleared of their oris, and the quarters which were once infested with brothels, gin milis and pot houses are now occupled by substantial business structures. In those streets bordering on the river fronts but little progress can be noted; but in the interior, and espeially in localities where particular kinds of business centre, the improvements have been rapid. For instance, the dry goods market concentrates in Church street, and here a marked depar-ture from the condition of this thoroughfare is apparent. The cutting through of Pearl street at its former terminus at Broadway, through the grounds who lease the stores fronting on the new street, and it will also add greatly to the value of property in that vicinity.

At Union square building has been creattably active, but more has been done about this quarter in the way of alteration and repair than in the creetion of structures entirely new. The effort to make this section the Palais Royal of the city now appears successful. Already most any article can be obtained, that is a staple of Parisian elegance. There are clothiers, jeweilers, photographers, manteau and dress-makers, perfumers, piano makers, boot and shoe dealers, hatters, uphoisterers, cabinet makers, haber-dashers, mercers, barbers, lapidaries, and most every other class of retail trade situated in shops conveniently fitted to answer the special demand of their several departments. When all the changes in building and alteration contemplated shall have een made this court at Union square will be the gay resort of the quality in quest of finery.

This tendency to go up the island and establish a tresh nucelus for various kinds of trade has some very boid advocates, who have put their ideas into actual test; so that now one of the largest dry goods houses in the city stands between Spring and Houston streets. In the present chaotic state of building, in the uncertain character of leases, both as to time and privilege, in the development of the outlying lands urrounding the island on all sides, in the dublous condition of the labor question, and, more than all, in the cunning operations of real estate speculators, be the settled centres of business or how much capital will be employed for mercantile building uses. Trade in all its branches, as far as locality is concerned, is in a transitory state, and not until a healthy feeling pervades the finances of the country will any one be able to state authoritatively in this

elaborate structures which have been recently erected or are now going up. It will be observed that each belongs to a distinct class of business, and that each may be taken as a representative building of those that will follow. They all indicate a market progress in elegance of architecture, purity of deign, beauty of finish and stability of framework Having evidencly been built for the new era and not for the old one of cramped space and badly ven-tilated apartments, their ceilings are high, their Jacultles for light excellent, and for extinguishing es when not fireproof unsurpassed.

on the site where the "Woolly Horse" and his

THE BEEKMAN BUILDINGS.

On the site where the "Woolty Horse" and his humbugs roosted, between Prince and Houston streets, on the west side of Broadway, has been erected an Iron building of imposing ontlines, at any expense of about \$1,000,000\$. Since the memorable night when the giantess, the bear, and the pseudo gorilla were gently caressed by the fire dragon, it has been well known that the showman had entailed upon himself one of those little legal difficulties which form the voluminous chapters of his life. After the great prolixity of the courts the matter was settled, and the property passed into the hands of its present possessor, Mr. Beekman.

For apwards of a year the construction of the great building, seven stories high from basement to roof, and 200 by 75 feet in area, has been going on without interruption, and is now completed and complete. The first floor is used by the house of Evans, Gardnor & Co., a dry goods firm. It occupies the basement and cellar. The cellar is divided into two compartments, each measuring 57% by 200 feet. This floor is used for the purpose of packing, and is completely ventilated and partially lighted externally, gas being used when necessary. On the rear, fronting on Mercer street, are two steam engines which are employed in hoisting, in driving the elevators and keeping up the supply of steam wherewith to heat the building. The foundations are solid, durable and cemented carefully, extending to a depth of thirty feet below the surface. The underpinning of the structure consists of the usual iron columns, fauled in front and rear, and reaching

the topmost stones, where they terminate, to support a roof which is without architectural pretensions.

The next floor is the basement, which is used for the notions department. The arrangements here allow a clean length, covering the entire area of the floor, and the 15,000 square feet are devoted exclusively to the display of goods. In the room to the southward are the woollens, blankets and other articles in this line. Above is the first floor, reached by easy access from Broadway on one side and Mercer street on the other. The counting room is in the rear, and the general sales department is arranged as usual. The interior fittings are plain but substantial, the wood work being mostly in black walnut. The hard pine floors are patched in different places with extended areas of dead lights, which communicate light from two large ventilators reaching the roof. Their aleas in plan are respectively 26 by 20. These immense courts, coming down to the second story, are eleganity fitted whin fine plate glass, and afford the best means of ventilation that could have been instituted. The rest of the appointments are modern, costly, first class and creditable in every way.

Ascending the starrway to southward from the exterior the gparance leads to the floors occupied by the firm of oliver, Carpenter & Co., straw goods. Fronting on Broadway, is the second story, over the counting rooms. Furnished with black wainut, finely finished and expensively carpeted, with private offices, frescoed and softly cushioned, they are well arranged and conveniently disposed. Looking towards Mercer street is the sweep of floor, 200 feet in length. Light is furnished in abundant quantities by the open skylgink and lateral ventilators. On the floor above, which constitutes the second in the architecture. The floor occurrence from China, Switzerland, Italy and all the looms of the Orent and Occident. This department is exclusively for men's goods. The loft being divided in twaln by a

of the curious merchandise from China, Switzerland, Italy and all the looms of the Orient and Occident. This department is excitasively for men's
goods. The loft being divided in twain by a
goods. The loft being divided in twain by a
partition, making each room 37% by 200 feet,
the apartment to northward is the repository of
straws, which are kept boxed and securely darkened,
so that the light is prevented from working to their
injury. The third loft is occupied for the storage and
exhibition of all kinds of fancy horse hair trimmings
used about bonnets, hats, or other impossible contrivances, which, by fashlon, come under these
strange misnomers. The northern room, nowever,
is used for manufactures. It is there that 160 girls
are employed in the light fancy work connected with
the production of artificial flowers. Most cutting the
velvet and material from which they are formed into
all sorts of leafy shapes with dies, girls arranging
and giving them petals, stoms and snatomy, while
others arrange them into sprigs and branches, colorling, assorting and performing all the minutize of
intricate form manufacture. These are some of the
operations which are necessary to perfect the headgear of which this female generation has become so
enthusiastically fond. Thus is this great structure,
whose several doors include an area of 105,000 square
feet, put to use. The ground upon which it stands
cost \$840,000, and the money spons in 1028 and
building comprises an outlay of over a million and a
quarter.

The construction of such edifices as these, their

cost \$540,000, and the money spent in lots and building comprises an outlay of over a million and a quarter.

The construction of such edifices as these, their division into single large houses, that will use them for manufacturing as well as for storage and display, will soon get rid of the notion that every concern must have a factory in New England, and will lorce the necessity that New York alone must be the basis of supply. This will open the fields of labor to desixtute garts, and alroid more extended means for the employment of women than now exists in the city.

THE BUILDING OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BRIKE—COST, GROUND AND EUILDING, \$430,000.

On the let of March next the splendid new white matche building of the Ninth National Bank will be completed. The front is to be one of the handsomest on Broadway, and will embody a semi-florid style of architecture. It is aituated between Lispenard and Walker streets, on the west side of Broadway, and the properties of the surface of the first design. The bank corporation, having purchased the site for \$330,000, determined to place upon it an elegant building, the cost of which was not to exceed the sum of \$200,000, making the total amount \$430,000. The work has been in progress for a year, and the handsome front has reached the second corplice. As a specimen of architectural beauty the Broadway façade has great merits. The

slegant partice which stands out from the elevation, with pland double columns fanking each side, and a newy transon with the words, in sculptured marble, "Ninth National Bank," together with the massive frieze, the bold cornice, the solid quoins and the fancy rustle work, forms a fitting front, surrounding a marble stairway passing into the great hall leading to the banking quarters in the rear. Double columns are continued on the second story above the portice, where they support a plain Roman pediment. Double pitiasters also ascend between the windows, and the carving is elaborate and in good taste. The cornices termingte in cap somes fantastically wrought, and other details in the construction indicate that the Westenester marble has been moulded by an article's hand.

Thirteen feet below the curb sink the foundations, resting on a bed of concrete, 17 mg two feet in water. The graints pure upon which the columns and side walls stand are constructed in the pyramidal shape. The walls in the cellar have a thickness, after leaving the foundation, of 5 feet 10 melies, and reaching the basement continue with 2 feet 4 inches, in the first story 2 feet, in the third 1 foot 8 inches, and the remainder to the roof 16 inches. The building is 102 feet deep by 52 feet 6 inches on Broadway; is to have five stories, and will reach a height of 115 feet, including the Mansard roof contemplated. The Grat floor is divided by the hailway, 14 feet 2 inches wide, which separates it in twain.

About mid way between the front and rear the hail

new stories, and will reach a height of 10 feet, inclusting the Mansard roof contemplated. The tirst
floor is divided by the hallway, 14 feet 2 inches wide,
which separates it in twain.

About midway between the front and rear the hall
leads into the large octagonal shaped counting room
of the bank. Here is an apartment, if quadragular,
that would be 50 feet square, with brick arches, fron
beams and girders, and the most durable and solid
masonry. The clear height will be 50 feet, and
the apartment will be covered by a dome of iron
framework, fitted with clear, transparent giass.
Two heavy iron girders, each weighing seven and a
half tons, rest upon the masonry that is designed to
support the iron roof and open skylight. This roore,
when fluished in the fine foreign marbles, wainsocted and frescood, will be as elegant a vestibule
as is now known in the city. From the point where
the hall enters the apartment the railing which wilt
enclose the cereks and tellers will sweep around in
the form of the letter U, aflording a complete view
of all the moneyed operations of the cashier and
president, whose rooms adjoin to southward and
eastward, facing on Brondwa. The rest of the first
floor will be occupied for book rooms, dressing
rooms, ward rooms, water closets, &c. The remainder of the upper floors are to be leased for offices and
general business purposes. Equally lofty will be the
ceilings in all the upper stories. The second floor has
a height of 16 feet 4 inches, the third i jeet i
inches, the fourth 12 feet 4 inches and the fifth
12 feet. The building is six stories high. The
windows throughout are 14 feet g inches in
height, and, will the exception of the narrow
plasters, the whole laquade will present an almost
unbroken front of glass. No vaults are to be constructed, the owners resing satisfied that they are
not as secure as fron sates made after the best patterns. The architect is E. L. Roberts, and the
builder John E. Siddman.

87. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CONNER BERKMAN And enterfor as secure as five cases. L. Roberts, and the builder John E. Schungu.

Br. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CORNER BERRMAN AND CLAFF BUILDING, CORNER BERRMAN AND CLAFF

terna. The architect is E. L. Roberts, and the builder John E. Sdeman.

St. George's Building, corner berrand and clare streets—cost, including groups, \$500,000.

Mr. Loring andrews has put up an elegant white marble front on Beckman street corner of Cliff. As the situation indicates the building is intended as a fresh acquisition to the hardware trade centring in that vicinity. St. George's hase less to its westward, and an ample court yard, 50 feet by 55, will extend back in its rear. The building, standing alone, as it does, in a locality where most of the stores have a dark, dingy appearance, affords a fine contrast with its surroundings, and, with its imposing dimensions and chaste order of treatment, is worthy of the haif a million to be spent in its complete erection. The front on Beckman street is something on the same general plan as the building of the Young Men's Caristian Association, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. It is four stories high, including basement and sub-cellar, and will be capped with a high Mansard roof attaining an elevation of 12 feet above the cornice, with two fine pavilions ascending still higher and fanking the roof to eastward and westward. The character of the outlines on the façate on Beckman street is intricate and embodies several different styles, the whole, perhaps, forming aspectes of the remaissance, Above the doors and about the piers rising from the foundation are elaborately carved cap stones, which are designed for the first style of ornamentation. The columns then support the bold cornice, which, as in all other marble structures, forms one of the main features of the design. The cornice which projects from the door of the third story is treated in a like manner, and the transoms support Roman pediments piaced with becoming taste. Scarely any departure from what would be natural in the disposition of other parts, in the placing of plasters, columns, arches and windows, can be noted; indeed, the success of the architect is evident at a giance, as the f constructions degree of embelishment. On cliff street the elevation has been put up in brick with marble trimmings, as a measure of economy. The roof will be cut up with capacious dormers, as with also the paylinns. In other exterior appointments—in sashes, in plate giass, in the wood work and the finish—the same general richness will be followed. Sinking twenty feet below the curb are the foundations, made of the same stones will be followed. Sinking twenty feet below the curb are the foundations, made of the same stones will be followed. Sinking twenty feet below the curb are the foundations, made of the same stones will be followed. Sinking twenty feet below the curb are the foundations, made of the same stones will be followed. Sinking twenty feet below the curb are come as the employed in the construction of St. George's church. This stone is laid on a bed of concrete. The underplining did the stone of the sto

an tue necessary attachments, have been constructed for the delivery and hoisting of merchandise, and the power used to keep them in operation will be used to generate steam, wherewith the entire building will be heated. The interior fittings will be beated to the best quality, will be produced by the best workmanship, and will in all respects correspond with the tone that has been attempted in making the building a handsome and creditable structure. The slate used, the Tuckanoo marble, the iron work, the mason work, all exhibit the great cure that has been taken in the building. It is not, however, fre-proof. The architects are Renwick & Sands.

TIFFANY'S BUILDING, UNION SQUARE—COST \$500,000. At the corner of Union square and Fifteenth street, on the west side, a fine fron structure is in course of erection that will be occupied by Tiffany & Co. for their jeweiry establishment. In the character of its foundations, its lotity ceilings, numerous windows and substantial construction, it will be one of the best fron buildings in the city, its exterior, though not finished, even in its present state indicates that the outlines will be symmetrical, that the style employed is highly ornamental, and that the capacity of the different floops will be ample for the most extensive business interests. Its appearance from Union square discloses a facade that, without being too profuse in ornamentation, has a harmony and purity of treatment, so conspicuous in the upper stories of the Pessro Paince in Venice. This style, with its double columns, its tasteful capitals, bold cointees, lostly windows and broken but stable framework, realizes the lighest ideal of art, without offending the eye with a gaudy display of decoration. In this iron structure too much ornament would be impossible, both from the may ledding and non-dactite character of the material; but castings, which can never be otherwise than rude imitations of stone, could have found abundant places for a weak attempt at the ornamental, as they have in many buildings

which for the last ten years has been in such as sive demand.

So enormous is the weight a superstructure of iron imposes on the foundations that they require the most thoughtful and careful treatment. It some style could be obtained where the burden of the foundations would be diminished without impairing the general stability all that is desired would be obtained.

foundations would be diminished without impairing the general stability all that is desired would be obtained.

This massive building rests upon a foundation it has never before been found necessary to piace beneath any structure in the city. Extending 17 feet below the curb, and 5 feet below the mark of high water, is the 6 inches of concrete which intervenes between the lowest block of granite and the bed of quicksand. Upon this layer rests the first stratum of granite, 14 feet square, the succeeding ones 8 feet square and 4 feet 4 inches square, the next layer above being if feet square, the succeeding ones 8 feet square and 4 feet 4 inches square, the next layer above being if feet square, the succeeding ones 8 feet square and 4 feet 4 inches square, the next layer above being if feet square, the succeeding ones 8 feet square and 4 feet 4 inches square, the next layer above being if feet square, the succeeding ones 8 feet square and 4 feet 4 inches square, the provide of the square that the plera like quantities of rock have been placed in the same manner. As regards major, carpenter and from work the construction and design on every floor are the same. The fron fronts, though hollow, are to be filled in with brick, thus adding to the general stability. By introducing the brick arches, fron beams and fron girders, the building has been rendered completely freproof. The first floor, which stands on nearly a level with the street, has a depth of 141 feet 10 inches, and a fron Union square of 77 feet 5 inches, with ceitings 23 feet high, when hashed. The second, third, fourth and flith floors have ceilings respectively if feet, is feet's luches, 15 feet 8 inches, when they are brick, have a thickness of two feet, and where fron they have a hickness of two feet, and where fron they have a hickness of two feet, and where fron they have a hickness of two feet, and where fron they have a hickness of two feet, and where fron they have a hickness of two feet, and where fron they have a hickness of two feet, and wher

when the remains of Dr. Cheever's celebrated abolition temple were demolished, and it will be entirely finished early in the spring, at a cost of about 3500,000. The style of architecture, as near as can be classified, will be of the Roman composite, though the details are not entirely carried out. Among the elegant features of the building will be the rich and elaborate interior decorations. All of the finish in Wainscoting, frescoing and painting generally will be on a liberal scale; and from the character of the stock, which will include paintings, bronzes, statuary and articles of virtu, besides a vast variety of gold and silver wares, the appearance through the large windows of pinte glass will constitute as great an attraction at Union square as Knoedier's does on the avenue.

LORILLARD'S LAST BUILDING, 461 AND 453 EROAD-

LORILLAND'S LAST BUILDING, 461 AND 453 BROAD-

the avenue.

Lorillard St. Last Building, 451 And 453 BroadWAY.

On the west side of Broalway, at Nos. 451 and 453, Mr. Lorillard has demonshed the old and useless buildings which once occipied the site and has but up a magnifecent store, with a frontage on Broadway of 36 feet and a depth through to Mercer street of 200 feet. The building is now nearly completed and the carpenters are putting on the finishing touches, and a dry goods firm will soon lease the building, which is five stories high, with a plain fron front, of the same style as that of Mr. A. T. Stewart's Tenth street store. The first floor, which has a ceiling of 17 feet 6 inches in height, will be the principal business apartment. Finely lighted front and rear, it receives additional vertical light from two large ventilators or open skylights, 25 by 20 feet, which stand about the centre of the building, fitted with shutters and other facilities for moderating their use. The ceilings of the upper stories will average 14 feet in height, and the same depth is preserved throughout. There is nothing special in the exterior cosing; it is plain, simple and unpretending, and, like many of its class, has been erected more with a view to afford abundant room than from a vain desire of guady display. It deserves praise because of its vast extent and the fine arrangement of its interior, which has been treated in such a way that no superfluous columns or useless stanchions are anywhere to be seen. It is an excellent model of that new class of stores which have recently been built, extending through an eutire block, so that a iront and rear entrance can be obtained—one for the reception of goods and the other for the eithrance of customers. In the details of finish, the the carpenter work and the decoration, everything will be substantial and pleasing and in keeping with the exterior. The cost of this building could not be accretalized, as the owner declines to give the mornation, certifying the laxes thereon increased.

## OBITUALE.

Colonel Charles K. Gardner. Colonel Charles K. Gardner died in Washington city on the 1st of November, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was born in New Jersey, and entered the army as ensign of the Sixth United States infantry in May, 1803. He subsequently served as captain in the Third United States artillery and major of the Twenty-third United States infantry. In the war of 1812 he was especially prominent and efficient as adjurant General of the Division of the North, under Major General Brown. He participated in the bat-ties of Chrysler's Fields, Chippewa and Niagara, and at the siege and defence of Fort Erie. At the battle of Niagara, when General Scott was severely wounded and bleeding profusely, Colonel Gardne conveyed the distinguished and gallant hero from

wounded and Seeding prousery, Coloner dardner conveyed the distinguished and gallant hero from the battle field. In the year 1818 Colonel Gardner resigned from the army, after holding the office of adjutant general for three years, During the eight years! administration of President Jackson Colonel Gardner was the First Assistant Postmaster General; and during the subsequent four years, under the administration of President Van Buren, he was Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. Subsequently he was one of the commissioners appointed to investigate and settle affairs connected with the ladians in the Southern States.

During the four years' administration of President Polk Colonel Gardner was Postmaster of the city of Washington, and during the four years' administratration of President Pierce he was Surveyor deneral of Oregon, and then transferred to an effice in the Treasury Department, which he held until two years since, when advanced age and minimity made it necessary for him to resign. Colonel Gardner possessed a literary turn of mind, and in former days wrote much for periodicals and magazines. He was the author of several military worss—"Permanent Designation of Companies and Company Books by the First Letters of the Alphabet," "Sever to Be Changed," "Compend of Iniantry Tactics," "Dictionary of the Army,"

## LOSS OF WHALING SCHOONER GRADUATE, OF MARION, L. L. Statement of Captain Rufus L. Savery, Late Master. On Wednesday, September 8, at six o'clock A. M.,

in latitude 36 55 north, longitude 73 20 west, it commenced blowing heavy gales from southeast; hove hatches. At a quarter-past six took in the foresail. At about half-past six the schooner was knocked down and the scaboat filled; immediately out the boat clear and the schooner righted. We then boat a cable on the weather anchor and let it go as a drag and paid out thirty fathoms of cable; closed up the gangways and called all hands aft; stood by to cut away the foremast. At about seven A. M. was struck by a burricane, and before a blow could be struck the schooner was laid on her beam ends, all hands clinging to the rigging, bearers, davits, &c., for safety. The next gust carried away the remaining boat and nine mer the boat breaking in two. Two of the men er back by the aid of ropes; three g.t into the wreek of the boat; the remaining four, being injured or unable to swim, went down

three got into the wreck of the boat; the remaining four, being injured or unable to swim, went down before our eyes.

There were now nine of us left on the wreck. We soon lashed ourselves and remained in this position until about tweive M., when the masts broke of and she righted full of water and with hatches gore, nothing above water but the top of the house. About this time the wind moderated and we succeeded in lashing ourselves to the top of the house. About three P. M. the wind and sea had gone down some. We now began searching for something to satisfy hunger and thirst, and fortunately found five cans of preserved meats which were in a locker near the companion way. We put ourselves on an allowance of four tablespoontuis per day, got up a signal of distress and committed ourselves to the care of Dryine Providence. We remained in this position on a space twelve feet square eighty hours, every man patiently bearing his sufferings. Meantime we drifted to the boat and two of the men were yet alive, but nearly exhausted. We were now suffering with hunger and thirst, the sea breaking on us most of the time. At two P. M. on Saturday we were taken off by Capitain J. S. Crosby, of schooner Raiph Souder, of Eastport, Me. from Philadelphia, bound to Barbados, who treated us with every possible kindness which one fellow being could bestow on a suffering brother.

May God's richest blessings be given him!

The following is a list of those lost:—Edmund C. Cardy, William Stason, José de Silver, Francisco Maria, Loms Pedro.

To-lay the Socials will play their return game with the Unions at Hoboken, and the Athletics, of Brooklyn, and Champions, of Jersey City, will play their return game at the Capitoline grounds.

The Mutuals start this evening for Cincinnati. where they will play their return game with the "Red Stockings" on Saturday. The "Mutes" have engaged a special car to go direct to Cincinhati without change.

To-morrow (Thursday) the Empires and Eagles will play their home and home game at Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Play should commence at two o'clock in order that the game may be finished before dark.

store dark.

The Alpha Club was dissolved on Monday night is, and a new club under the same litie was realized by several of the leading spirits of the old

Chib.

No new names have come up as candidates for comices to be voted for at the meeting of the State Association on Thursday, the 11th mas. Mr. Porter, of Syracuse, is the most popular candidate for the presidency, as it has been conceded that that office should now rightly go to a representative from the western part of the State.

# NEW YORK CITY.

## THE COURTS.

## CONRT NOTICE.

The regular calendar of Custom House and Reve-

nue jury cases for November and December will be called to-morrow morning by Judge Blatchford, and cases assigned for the term.

#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Trying to Kick off the Harness of U. S.

Before Judge Blatchford. The United States es. Thomas Ferrin.-In this case the discharge of Thomas Ferrin from the United States army was sought, on the ground that he was states army was sought, on the ground that he was intoxicated when enlisted, was a married man, and sworn before a military officer when he could have been sworn before a civil justice, Judge Blatchford has decided that the evidence does not show that Ferrin was intoxicated at the time of enlistment; that the army regulations excluding married men are rendered null by a previous statute, and that under the statutes it is competent to swear a recruit either before a civil or military officer. The recruit was therefore remainded to the army.

Whiskey and Cierre "Grays Thing Around Locar."

Whiskey and Cigars "Lying Around Loose," There being no cisimants for the following property it was on motion ordered to be condemned by default:—10 barrels of whiskey, found on pier 40 North river; 2 barrels of whiskey, found same place; 15 barrels of whiskey, found same place; 5 barrels of whiskey, found same place; 5 barrels of whiskey, found on pier 33 North river; 5 barrels of whiskey, found same place; 6 barrels containing 15,631 cigars.

> UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Discharged for Want of Evidence.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. John and Michael Lynch. The defendants were charged with making improper entries of their sales and with the illicit removal of five barrels of whiskey. Counsel on both sides having summed up the case Commissioner Shields discharged the defendants, the evidence adduced against them being insufficient to substantiate the charge.

## SUPREME COURT--SPECIAL TERM.

What Constitutes Probate-A Bavarian Will

## Before Judge Barnard.

In the Matter of the Will of Frederick Diez.—In this case is appeared that the deceased on his deatabed executed with all due Bavarian formalities an instrument of marriage settlement and mutual inheritance, by which, under Bavarian law, his wife is entitled to succeed to all his property. This instrument was duly executed before a notary and in pre

ment was duly executed before a notary and in presence of two attesting witnesses. The instrument was retained, and is now in possession of the notary. The statute of this State provides that where a will has been admitted to probate in a foreign State it may be probated in this State before the Supreme Court.

This application is, therefore, to have the instrument probated as a will, and copy duly recorded in this county. The application is opposed by the devisees under a former will, which has been offered for probate in ordinary course.

On its first presentation Judge Harnard was of opinion that such an instrument could not be regarded as a will, but it was argued that it was a disposition of property, causa mortis, and was, therefore, within the deinition of a will, and having been executed in a manner which fortunately compiled with our laws was a proper subject of probate. In opposition it was argued that the instrument had not been admitted to probate in Bavaria. The keeping of it by the notary and its entry on his record was not probate, was not even a judicial act, and therefore the instrument was not within the statute. Besides, it was contended that they had had no notice, and the commission was exparteentirely. Decision was reserved.

Several parties charged with "repeating" were brought before Judge Barnard yesterday, and in some cases the evidence being insufficient to sustain the complaints they were discharged.

## COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Judges Clerke, Cardozo and Sutherland. Court opens at nair-past ten A. M.—Non-enumerated motions first called.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge Barnard. Court opens at half-past ten A. M. Demurrers—Nos. 11, 21, 22, 23. Law and fact—Nos. 128, 212, 237, 166, 169, 171, 173, 173, 174, 175, 170, 178, 170, 178, 170, 181, 182.

SUPREME COURT—DRAMERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham. Call of calendar at tweive M.—Nos. 18, 10, 21, 32, 33, 54, 55, 57, 59, 69, 70, 72, 80, SUPRHOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Adjourned. Part 2—Before Judge Days. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 1042, 1330, 1262, 928, 334, 708, 974, 1028, 104, 564, 1084, 1102, 1108, 1114, 1116.

COMMON PLEAS—THIAL TERM.—Part 1—Before Judge Dayly. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 500, 488, 688, 544, 193, 194, 444, 517, 538, 643, 1202, 673, 649, 81, 126.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Before

81, 126.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Before Judge Alker. Call of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 3772, 3978, 3861, 3773, 4116, 4117, 4009, 4611, 4012, 4013, 4014, 4015, 4016, 4017, 4019. Part 2—Before Judge Gross. Call of calendar at ten A. M. Nos. 5845, 3946, 3095, 5090, 4096, 4021, 4022, 4024, 1025, 4028, 4020, 4033, 4034, 4035, 4041.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the

win snow the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudaug's Pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Ann stiect:

| 1868, 1869. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868, 1860. | 1868 

Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest on the body CENTENARY OF UNIVERSALISM IN AMERICA. -The first centenary meeting of Universalists from all parts of the country will be held this evening at Dr. Chapin's church, Fifth avenue, corner of Forty-fifth street.

rell, of No. 77 Washington street, died suddenly.

A NEAT TESTIMONIAL .- Dr. A. K. Coney, the superintending physician at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, was yesterday the recipient of a very handsome testimonial from the attaches of the Mahdishment under his supervision.

SELS-MURDER.—Rasper Scheiberger, aged forty-

eight years, dwelling at No. 24 avenue B, yesterday morning made a canal in his throat by means of a razor, from which the blood flowed in copious streams. A physician who was called pronounced his injuries fatal.

BOY KILLED IN A LUMBER YARD. Henry Adams a lad eight years of years, while at play yesterday morning in a lumber yard near his residence, was accidentally crushed to death by a pile of lumber, which toppied over upon him. The body was taken up and removed to the late residence of deceased, 402 East Fifty-ninth street, where Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest.

SERIOUS RESULTS OF CARRIDGS WESS -Mice Peer more, a young lady eighteen years of age, while in more, a young lady eighteen years of age, while in company with her father, Dr. Passmore, passing the building in course of demolition at No. 354 Third avenue, was struck on the head by a brick which, with other debris, was thrown from the building. The young lady's skull was tractured, and although the pleces of the fractured bone were removed by Dr. J. R. Wood the worst consequences are feared.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A LADDER.—Valentine

Nelland, a German, twenty-six years of age, while as work yesterday morning on a ladder at 55 Goercke street, slipped and fell to the ground, a distance of about tweive feet, and, striking on his head, was almost instantly killed. By permission the body was removed to the late residence of deceased, 58 Sheriff street, where Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest. Mr. Nelland has left a widow, but

THE DEATH FROM RELIGIOUS FERVOR .- In yester day's Herald was mentioned the death of Clarina Stephenson, the colored woman, ale of 78 Grand street. Mrs. Stephenson had long been troubled with heart disease, and late on Monday night she attended a mission meeting at 14 Laurens street. While there she became so much inspired with enthusiasm in the good cause as to produce palpitation of the heart. Clarina sank into a state of unconsciousness and died, medical aid being of no avail. The body was conveyed to her late residence, where Coroner Schirmer was called to hold an inquest. Deceased was forty years of age and a native of New Orleans.

INPANTICIDE.—A partial examination was yester day made in the case of the full grown mate child day's HERALD was mentioned the death of Clarina

day made in the case of the full grown maie child found in the basement hallway of premises No. 13

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—Two fatal buyning casualities were yesterday reported at the Cooner's office, the victims in both cases being calidren.

Julia Baching, a little girl three years old, whose parents live at No. 64 Centre street, was left alone 4r the room and, during the absence of the mother to Joila Baoning, a little girl three jears old, whose parents live at No. 64 Centre stroet, was left alone in the room and, during the absence of the mother to the grocery store, got hold of some matches, and lighting one set fire to her clothes. Before the names could be extinguished she was so terriby burned that death onsued soon afterwards. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest on the body. Mary E. Brown, a little girl of four years, died at the residence of her parents, No. 7 Noriok street, from burns received on Monday evening. Mrs. Brown being temporarily absent the deceased mounted a chair to take a smoothing fron from the manteipiece, and in doing so her clothes took fire from the stove and she was latally burned before relief could reach her. An inquest will be held on the body by Coroner Flynn.

#### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY,-Between two and three of 236 East Twenty ninth street, was passing the corner of Twenty-fifth street and First avenue, he was assaulted, knocked down and robbed of a siver watch by a bartender, named William Lyon, twenty-one years of age, residing in Elizabeth street, and an accomplice who made his escape. Lyon was arraigned at Jofferson Market and committed without ball to answer the charge.

### PROCEETY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MORTALITY. - There were 127 deaths in this city furing the past week. Of this number 26 were men 25 women, 39 boys and 37 girls.

EX-PAYMASTER ROBERT BOGART TO BE RELEASED on Bair.—The friends of R. D. Bogart, the young man who is charged with having stolen the sum of man who is charged with having stolen the sum of \$27,000 from the Navy Yard in the month of December of last year, are making great exertions to have him released on ball. Judge Benedict has fixed the amount of bail at \$20,000, and this morning two sureties signed bonds to the amount of \$13,000. As soon as the additional \$7,000 is guaranteed Fogart will be released, unless Judge Henedict decides to grant a motion made by ex-ludge Beebe, Bogart's counsel, that the amount of bail be reduced.

Fire in Henry Street,—About half-past two belock restorder afternoon, the broke out in the

FIRE IN HENRY STREET.—About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the two story frame stable No. 39 Henry street, owned by Waite T. Powell, resulting in the destruction of the structure; loss \$1,200 on the building and \$1,600 on the stock. The property was insured for \$700 in the Montank Insurance Company. Dr. Morrell, who had a carriage and sleigh destroyed in the stables, lost \$1,000 in the burning of his property. No. 41, a tenement house adjoining, was considerably damaged by wafer. No. 37, occupied as a carpenter's shop, owned by Robert Knight, was also damaged by fire. Loss \$500.

### PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Chi ago has a lawyeress. Brandon, Miss., is to have a female college. Jeff Davis is visiting his relatives in Mississippi. Andrew Johnson is still in Nashville. William of Prussia is afraid of thunder

Bismarck will not permit his tenants to work on Johnston, Virginia's new Senator, is a Catholic. Mrs. McGrath, of Pickaway county, Ohio, is 103

The only bachelor in the Cabinet is the Secretary of the Navy, who is beset by naughty gais.

Admiral Farragut has so far improved as to be able to sit up. He hopes to be out by the first of next week.

Ned Wright, the converted burglar, proposes in London to open heaven with a Gospel 'Jimmy.'' Miss Mary Hovey has been offered the cuair of Horticulture in the Kansas Agricultural College. "The best colored talent of the country" is shortly to be engaged on a new newspaper at Washington. A woman's rights paper, to be published at Craw-fordsville, Ind., will bear the terrifying name of

An Indianapolis editor is announced to appear at a tournament in Virginia as "Knight of the Burning Lamp." No doubt he will extinguish himself.

A woman saved the life of a child on the Lyons Railway, France, risking her own by suntching it from the rails as a train passed, and the directors awarded her one franc for her heroism.

A young Jewess, who recently disappeared from San Francisco, now writes that she ran away from her parents in order to embrace the Roman Cathoric religion. Most girls ran away to "embrace" something less traditional.

Mrs. General Games left Washington yesterday to New Orleans to again tender the citye branch to

for New Orleans to again tender the office branen to those who dispute the title to her property, and if her terms are not accepted she will force a settle-ment by another application to the courts.

There is a colored man in New Orleans 118 years of age, who still gets about with ease. His name is Lafitte, and he is supposed to have seen stirring adventures in his time, under the famous bucconcer of that name.

of that haine.

Placards were posted in London recently conveying the following tempting invisation to visit a certain Bothesia chapte:—"Ned Wright, who before his conversion was convicted three times of burglary, will deliver a Gospel address. Come and welcome! No collection!"

No collection P'
James R. Hood died in Chattanooga lass week of
consumption. He formerly edited the Chattanooga
Gazette, and for one term was a member of the Tennessee House. Mr. Hood was at one time connected
with the Washington Chronicie, and was a writer of
considerable ability.

A Miss Amanda Hopkins, in very feeble health, one day last week was married at the request of her father, Judge Moses B. Hopkins, in the room where he lay dying at Grand Haven, Mich. He expired the same afternoon. The young lady had long been engaged to the bridgegroom, M. H. Engelow, a bank cash.er.

A lady passed through St. Paul last week on her way to the settlements on the Red River of the North in search of a husband from whom sne was divorced several years ago in Brazil. She had married again and was widowed, and, the old love reasserting itself, had come all the way from Rio Jaueiro to seek a reconciliation with her first hate.

nciliation with her first husband.

to seek a reconciliation with her first husband.

Apropos of Madaine Ratazz's visit to the Pantin murderer in his cell, the story is told of her dianer with the Governor of the hulks at Toulon, where the carver had been convicted of assassination, the servant who draw up the carte was a forger, the valet who changed the plates and put a maich to the plum pudding was guilty of arson, and the butler who helped the wine had been a poisoner.

Señor Balbino Cortes—new Spanish Consul—has arrived via Havana, whither he went to consule with Captain General Rodus. Señor Cortes is a friend of General Prim, is a hierary man, and a noted man at home. Señor Antonio Maria de Zea, who have been acting for some time as Consul for New York, returns to his original post at Portland, kie.

# INTERNAL REVENUE BY STATES.

The following table exhibits the amount of internal revenue collected in each State and Territory,

total of assessments:-		
District	Assessments.	Collections.
Alabama	\$4,452,471	24,592,788
Arizona	22,001	601,750
Arkansas	680,493	4,887
California	7,085,888	6,554,172
Colorado	149,780	219,220
Connecticut	4,900,738	4,410,403
Dacotah	15,745	3,913
Delaware	750,705	641,518
District of Columbia	450,143	495,880
Florida	429,819	412,814
Georgia	6,141,976	0,112,288
Idaho	101,458	99,279
Illinois	8,855,647	7,687,391
Indiana	2,576,882 1,141,059	2,412,087
lowa Kansas	250,462	3,133,059 254,360
Kentucky	3,914,428	3,993,912
Louisiana	4,279,702	3,792,485
Maine	1,567,587	1,618,285
Maryland	4,056,285	4,277,249
Massachusetts	18,188,598	17, 453,528
Michigan	2,560,567	2,749,788
Minnesota	328,634	873 843
Mississippt	3,775,326	8,700.981
Missouri	6,083,470	4,057,180
Montana	112,303	117.874
Nebraska	101,082	125,785
Nevada	389,408	292,190
New Hampshire	1,972,410	1,935,111
New Jersey	8,940,037	8,521,156
New Mexico	67,077	58,253
New York	41,028,038	59, 431, 141
North Carolina	2,175,726	2,031,748
Ohio	12,534,950	12,237,127
Pennsylvania	19,318,545	350,827
Rhode Island	2,773,573	18,619,173
South Caronna	2,801,646	2,532,574
Tennessee	3,974,007	3,718,543
Texas	2,236,573	1,483,216
Utah	46,767	50,115
Vermont	534,046	584,425
Virginia	2,058,570	1,170,036
Washington	60,259	80,056
West Virginia	1.055,298	1,027,165

Total..... \$188,067,007

Injury to the Westman Apple Crop.—The St. Louis Republican, of October 27, says:—The severe weather of the last few days has indicted immense injury, far and wide, on the apple crop—the targest and finest that has been seen in this part of the West for years. Winter apples are rarely gathered till thegiatter part of October or the first of November, and it is seidom that we have frosts severe enough to hart them before they are picaed. But the present coid term came on so suddenly that the farmers had no time to save their interfruit. The orchards generally were loaded with winter applies, and their owners confidently counted on them to make an item in the general crop of the year. But the frost of Saturday, Sonday and Monday nights, which made ice a quarter of an inch thick, froze the apples on the trees and utterly destroyed their keeping properties. Thomsands of barries in the vicinity of St. Louis have thus been ruined, and farmers are now busily engaged in making them into cider and vincens.

\$179,401,012

LITERATURE. Reviews of New Books WONDERS OF THE DEEP. A Companion to Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature. By M. Schole do Vers. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son. Frofessor Schole de Vere has written a vers clever,

instructive and interesting book, which will doubt-less be widely read by the higher class of readers, for whom it seems intended. The first chapter com-prises a sketch of all the myths and such starting facts as are of more than ordinary interest of the inhabitants of the deep. The real or imagined monstrosities described by the ancients—animals hall human, half fish—which the present age places in the catalogue of absointe fables, though upon what authority it would be difficult to say, are all described briefly, though quite full enough to give the reade all the required information. The second chapter treats of "Old Fish," and is one of the most interest fng. Some curious anecdotes are related, to some of which most of our readers are probably strangers, while most of them will be warmly welcomed. The succeeding chapters on "Pearls" and "Corais" a re succeeding chapters on "Pearla" and "Corais" a requite entertaining, though they contain nothing remarkable for newness, most of the facts and lables given having been repeated more or less often. "The Knight in Armor," "A Pinch of Sait," "Mine Oyster" and "Light at Sea" form the Hiles of chapters the perusal of which is most edifying. "Light house Stories" comprise an admirably completed chapter," "A Grain of Sand," "Mercury" and "The Earth in Trouble" form the subjects for the concluding chapters of a work for which we besneak a wide direulation. On various occasions we have given praise to translations of books on subjects of an important and instructive character, written in a sorightly, entertaining style. It affords all the more pleasure to praise this volume as being written by an American author in the same style and with as much success. Professor de Vere may not be so vivacious a wrifer as his Freich conference, but what he lacks in allimation is more than made up in his extensive research and the general extent of his information. The Whitings of Madaue Swetchers. Edited by

THE WRITINGS OF MADAMS SWITCHIRE. Edited by Count de Failax, of the Frenca Academy. Trans-lated by H. W. Preston. New York: Catholic Publication Society. To those who have read the "Life and Letters of

Madame Swetchire" this collection of "her graver writings" will be peculiarly welcome, and the public in general will appreciate the contents of this volume for the sake of their decided merit. "Airelles" and "Thoughts" ("Pens es") are undoubtedly the best. The first contains many short, pity paragraphs, many of which contain great truths that are destined to live. We give a fow of them:-

XXIII.

If it were even allowable to forget what is due to superiority of rank it would be when the privileged themselves remains ber it.

ber ii.

There are questions so indiscreet that they deserve neither truth nor falseline i in reply.

XXXVIII.

The qualities destined to subserve the happiness of others remain too often like and self-centred, like charming letters, which have never been sent.

In the first part of Me we give sverything to others and expect everything from them. Repentance is accepted remorae.

The foregoing are a few and probably not the best of the "Aircles." They will, however, suffice to show the value of the whole. The first part of "Thoughts" reads more like translations from the Zend Aresta and other Senserit works than from the writings of a Catholic woman of the century. It is really a thapsody, with religion for the theme. Numerous parts are noticeably due in their lan-guage, possessing all the rich imagery and eloqueace of Eastern composition. It begins:—

I love knowledge; I love intellect; I love faith-simple faith yet more. I love God's shadow better than man's Continuing, we find numerous verses worthy of record, as for instance:-

I love God as if He were alone in the universe. I pity the human race as if there were no sied. There he an appearate two extremes which is bridged by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. I tell Thee of everything, O my God. I sugage Thes in all my occupations. I invite these to share in all my interests. It is so simple. Can it be over bold f

If one were to ask me the idea which I derive, from my own experience of the harpiness of heaven, I should answer, "Heaven is to love in peace."

Hoaven is to love in peach."

I feel toward God as they may the Russian women feet toward their husbands; the norse He beats me toe more I love little. That is all the devil gains by my chastisements.

I have toe often departed from God; but—praised be His name—I have never separated myself from Him. Again we find this passage, which has been surpassed in force, but which is certainly original in conception. The lises of comparing the ocean to "God without his Christ" is something new:—

"God without his Christ" is something new:—

The solemn, wonderful, majestic ocean! It exaits, but only to crush me under a sense of its grandour—boundises, everiasting, piticas of my insignificance. Wherein does it differ from me? In immensity of breath and depth. What differ from me? In immensity of breath and depth. What it was to be a considerable of the abyse which direction me from A. The of infinity and of the abyse which direction me from A. The of the might and intresting immutability, in the proportional, in its might and intresting immutability, in the proportional, it is of the contains nothing of the extravagance of the East, though in many passages equally as cloquent.

The other parts of these "Thoughts" are devoted to others besides religious subjects. We have space but for few extracts:—

Those who undertake the government of a country with the avowed purpose of reguerating it seems to me use women who marry in the hope of con-criting their future terds. The rathese of the enterprise would be more comprising if the former did not, at all events, obtain favor, and the latter a hust and

Liberty has no actual rights which are not graft justice; and the calef daty of therty is to detend justice. We regret our inability to make further extracts from this volume. The other papers it contains are remarkable for the pure and elevated thoughts they give utterance to. That on "Resignation" is the longest and is a remarkable production. It is divided into chapters, each of which speaks the sentiments of a woman devoted to Christianity. The language is quite fervid and vivid, often rising to a height of eloquency furely met with from a woman—seldom, in fact, from a "4421, ustice; and the chief duty of fiberty is to defend is

# Magazine Notices.

The Overland Monthly for November reaches us rather late, but is none the less welcome. The number is unusually good, there being not one article in it which is not at least readable, while most of them are very interesting. The contents comprise "Fur Scals," an instructive paper; View of the National Capital," "The Chinese L Question," "Ungathered," a poem; "The ice Caves of Washington Territory," "Are Our Public Schools of Washington Territory, "Are Our Public Schools a Failure? No. S;" "Under Fire," "Early Literature of Tobacco," "The Fortune in the Daisy," "Ceylon," "How I Converted My Cannibai," "Pead Broke," "The Search for Fretura Anian," "The Mountain "The Search for Freturn Anian," "The Mountain Heart's Ease," "Etc." and "Current Literature." The first review mader the last named title is very good, but the second and last is decidedly unjust to Victor Hugo. "L'Homme Qui Rit!" cannot be judged as one would judge a novel written by Reade or Dickons. We believe in the saying that the eccentricities of a great genils should be forgotien beside the grandour of his work. By the way, is the reviewer aware that in feeling called upon to "execute the despotten that exiled victor ingo to the laje of Guerniey" has is wasting sentiment upon an imaginary "despottem". Hugo is true to return to France whenever he desires. His present exile is self-anicied, and is almost the only foolish thing in his career, for acks these elements of heroism which we know lings to be otherwise possessed of.

The Sunday Magazine for November is full of well written, interesting articles, whose marits we heart-

written, interesting articles, whose merits we lly recognize, while regretting that Meases, Lippi cott & Co. have consented to republishing the mazine which contains them. We are by no me cort & Co. have consented to republishing the magazine which contains them. We are by no means narrow in our views—we, in fact favor free trade in literature as in commerce, and will gladly support any movement tending toward the passage of an international copyright law, which will enable writers on both sides of the Atlantic to reap the just rewards of their labor. But this policy of republishing foreign magazines of no greater merit than those of our own production we cannot assent to. Such periodicals as the great reviews of England and Scotland and Blacknood's Magazine are invariably welcome, because their literature is, in the main, of a higher order than ours, and their extensive perusal directly benefits American literature. But such magazines as the one before us are no better than those filled with the productions of native writers. We have many timbal given praise to happincoties Magazine, the contents of which have been quite equal in all respects to those of the Sunday Magazine. Is it not an injustice, then, to the Americans who write for the one to publish the other? Shall we ever build up a distinctive and really excellent school of American literatures so long as American publishers virtually tell their readers that the writings of foreigners are the best, by hastening to republish foreign works? And because the tendency to depreciate native talens is increasing in exact ratio with the increase of foreign republications we cannot recommend the longazine which has given rise to this seemingly severe but undeniably just criticism.

We acknowledge the receipt of the American Loto Review, the Journal of the Gynacological Society of Boston, the Phrenological Journal and Van Nost trant's Execute Engineering Magazines, all of which works we can commend to those of our readers interested in the subjects of which they treat.